WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1898.

A RACE ISSUE.

North Carolina Under the Control of the Negro.

AN EFFORT TO REDEEM HER.

The Democracy Has Sounded the Alarm and the White People are Flocking to its Standard.

Because of the drawing of the color line by the Democrats in that State the ed very widespread interest and has attained national importance.

The alliance between the Populists go, gave complete success to the fuionists and they divided the offices beween them and possessed the land in onfidence of its long occupation. The usion, indeed, was effected in a mastrly way by a real artist in such matrs-Senator Marion Butler-and proised to endure indefinitely-certainly til there should be a rupture between

out the fusionists, as other folks world began, overreached themes. They went too far; they were radical, too greedy, too reckless. elected a Republican governor he set himself to "strengthening party" by appointing a host of nes to office. The successes of fusion of a lot of negro politicians to lohave to be "recognized" or the pbination collapses. No doubt from k no pleasure in the exaltation of publican negroes to office, but it was price which had to be paid for the blican vote and their leaders were ng to see it paid.

The result has been that from the counties where negro officials were put over white men protests began to come -- at first slowly, then in swelling chorus as abuses and indignities by the black officers were reported. The Democrats saw their opportunity and pitched their campaign on the basic principle of white supremacy. They brought together a mass of testimony showing the shame of this negro domination and its injury, moral and mate rial, to the State. They appealed to the white men of both the Populists and Republican parties to join them in redeeming the State and giving it a 'white men's government.

Considered tactically, the movement has amply justified the judgment of those who made it; and, all partisan exaggeration apart, there has developed evidence to show that the approach to Negro domination has been sufficient to create a curse for the present and a dark menace for the future. Hundreds of Populists and Republicans of more or less prominence have openly united th the Democracy on the supreme tue of white supremacy, and there is eason to believe that many thousands will follow them. The State is more than red hot-we may say that it is at a white heat. The campaign recalls that of South Carolina in 1876; red shirts are riding the roads, conversions are filling the papers and every stump

is peopled with orators. The enemy is alarmed even to demoralization by the spirit and vigor of the attack. One of the most significant evidences of this is a letter which the Republican postmaster of Wilmington has felt constrained to write to Senator Pritchard and to give to the papers of his city. In September he had made light of the charge that his section was Negro-ridden, but the unanimous resolutions of the chamber of commerce of Wilmington that white supremacy was a business necessity and must be achieved, together with other evidences of the determination of the white people in this struggle have caused him to make a radical alteration in his views and his advice to the Republican leader. His second letter follows: Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 16, 1898. Senator J. C. Pritchard:

Dear Sir: Since writing you o. September 26th, events have taken place in this community which necessitates some further explanation on my part in order to put myself right before the community here and also to correct any mistaken impression I may have made in your mind.

For the sake of any fancied political advantage I cannot afford to make a one-sided presentation of the situation in this city and county, and by naming only the white officials and leaving out the colored, doubtless some advantage has been taken and a false color given to the actual situation, to which the business people and taxpayers, regardless of party, have made serious objections. As a matter of fact, there in this county 36 magistrates and a colored register of deeds and various other minor officials, besides some presidential appointees, and the property s, taxpayers and business men y object to this state of affairs, now exists here the most intense ing against any Negro domipation. There is a greater feeling of prest and uncertainty about the mainseen, and many, even the most conservative, feel that a race conflict is imminent. than which nothing could be more disastrous, not only to this city and county but to our party in the State; and rather than to have riot, ar-son and bloodshed prevail here, I. Republican though I am, advise giving up the local offices in this county, as there are no national political principles involved in this contest.

I had thought at first it was merely the usual political cry and the fight for offices, but I am now convinced the feeling is much deeper than this, as it pervades the whole community and there seems to be a settled determination on the part of the property owners, every man made for the nearest outlet business men and taxpavers that they have been made for the nearest outlet went to Buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, two-tenth miles and was three and taxpavers that they have been more to Buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, two-tenth miles and was three and taxpavers that they have been more to Buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffale and put up at a Pearl ceived a request from R. P. Loomis, they have been more to buffal

W. H. Chadbourn. Here is ample confession. But it comes too late to check the rush of the torrent of public censure. North Carolina has a large white majority, and First Regiment will be examined, paid recognize her, she was indignant. She voters of South Dakota and he wishes had run two and three-tenth miles and noise, rushed out, and seeing the judge when the white men come together, as they seem to be doing, successful resistance is impossible. We believed army, has arrived and will conduct the that on the issue now made the Demotrate of North Carolina will redeem on the issue now made the Demotrate of North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the issue now made the Demotrate of North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the issue now made the Demotrate of North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the case and two days later of North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the case and two days later of North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the case and two days later of North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the case and two days later of North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the case and two days later of the North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the case and two days later of the North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated on the case and two days later of the North Carolina will redeem on the they are stated woodruff.

A dispatch from Madrid says advices to make speeches in favor of dispensation of the North Carolina will conduct the they are stated woodruff.

Yance promptly forwarded a batch of the North Carolina will redeem on the total number of the North Carolina will redeem on the total number of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the North Carolina will redeem on the state of the crats of North Carolina will redeem out.

their State from the enemy. South Carolina hopes earnestly that they may

THE PRICE OF COTTON. The Production Quadrupled Since 1872 and Price Falls in Proportion.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times has the following comment upon an interesting table of figures compiled by the treasury bureau

The phenomenally low price of cotton recently reported, said to be lowest point reached for many years, lends special interest to a series of tables just compiled by the treasury of statiscampaign in North Carolina has enlist- tics, showing the remarkable increase in cotton production and coincidental fall in prices. These tables show that the United States, the chief cotton and Republicans, effected several years | producer of the world, has quadrupled her cotton production since 1872, and that the price of cotton in the same period has fallen to about one-fourth that which prevailed in that year.

In 1872 the cotton crop of the United States is shown to have been 1,384,084.949 pounds, with an average price of 22.19 cents per pound; in 1898 the crop is reported at 5,667.372,051 pounds, with an average price of 6.23 cents per pound. Thus the production aken with power have done since of 1898 is more than four times the amount of 1872, and the average price a little over one-jourth of that year.

When it is considered that the other portions of the world that grow cotton have not all reduced their production, meantime it is apparent that the increased cotton supply of the world in any counties led also to the eleva- the quarter of a century under considoffices. In an alliance based not on advance of the increase of population heiples but on spoils the local work- or consuming power. Twenty-five years to desert her. ago the United States produced 70 per cent. of the cotton of the world; today beginning a great many Populists she produces 85 per cent. of the world's

This increase in the percentage has been, not because of a reduction of the increase in our own. The cotton sup- hearts. ply of the other cotton producing sections of the world in 1872-73 was 1,-667,000 bales, and in 1897-98, 1,665,-000 bales. The average cotton production of other countries from 1872 to 1878 was 1,618,000 bales per annum, showing that there has also been a slight growth in cotton production in other parts of the world, while our own the first rudiment of success with woproduction has been increasing enor-

Not only has the price of cotton fallalso been a corresponding fall in the the statistics show that cotton "printing cloths" were quoted at 7.88 cents per yard in 1872, while reports just published show an average rate of 2.17 cents per yard in the cotton year 1898 for the same grade of cloths, the fall in the price of the manufactured article thus having, in this case at least, nearly or quite kept pace with the fall in the price of raw cotton, and the in-

crease in production of that article. The New York Financial News has the following explanation of the barriers to the export trade in cotton, which prevent increased consumption of our cotton in foreign countries: The bureau of statistics of the treasury department has been at work compiling a table of cotton statistics in order to find not the real but a plausible reason for the decline in price in the past quarter cen-

The figures show that in 1872 the United States produced 1,384,084,494 pounds, with an average price of 22.19 cents a pound, and in 1898 a crop of 6,667,372,051 pounds with an average price of 6.23 cents a pound. That production had increased more then a fourfold, and prices were a little more than a fourth those of twnty-five years ago. That in 1872 we produced 70 per cent. of the world's crop and 85 per cent. in 1898. The main point sought to be made is that the world's increased production, the increase coming in great part from the United States, has outrun the world's consumptive demand out of all proportion and that the fall in prices is logically and wholly due to the legitimate operation of the law of supply and

As to our own consumption and that of Europe, it would be governed wholly by two things, increased population and the relative prosperity in the regions named. There has been no new fiber or textile produced to interfere with the ordinary demand for cotton and no change in its relative demand for

clothing and other uses. But in the meantime a great part of the world in Asia, containing more opulation than all Europe and the Inited States combined which, twentyfive year ago was practically walled off from the world's trade, has been opened and as a matter of fact, China, Japan and Southern Asia east of India, and India itself, are countries where cotton will make clothing not only for inner but for outer wear. Why has not the opening of that country to the world's commerce brought about a natural demand? For the simple reason that that country works and earns, as of old. on a silver basis. It must pay either for raw or for manufatured cotton on a gold basis, and its possible purchasing and import power is cut in half in fact. In balving the purchasing power of the dollar in China and in all silver using countries, we have cut down their importing power and raised a barrier of our own creation against our export to them as efficient as the old barrier

that these countries had abolished. The Hip Pocket.

During the course of a trial at Woodwood. Oklahoma, one day last week a witness admitted to the presiding judge that he had a revolver in his pocket and the court fined him \$25. The local paper says: "When the judge fined Tom Word fer carrying a gun every other man in the court room sat erect and smoothed his coat tails down to hid his armament. When a recess was taken will administer city and county government. Your friend, will administer city and county government. Your friend, and hid out his battery. Best estimates place the number of guns in the Rowina Scott on the street. Mrs. Scott field, South Daketa, for information nearest Spanish ship, and two and twocourt room at the time at about two wagon loads.

The First Regiment.

A MARRYING MAN.

Charles Woodruff Doubled Brig-

ham Young's Record.

A WIDOWER FOR ONE HOUR.

He Took to Himself Fifty Wives in Thirteen Years. Which is an Average of Four

Charles Woodruff of Chicago, is a Woodruff is in prison at Buffalo, N. Y. He married once too often.

Brigham Young, the high priest of Mormonism, with all his facilities for member having met you before.' plural marriage, had only twenty-six wives; he was a tenderfoot in comparison with Woodruff. There probably was never a more successful winner of women that this man; probably no man who ever had a more delicate, more subtle affection of manner. To meet a women and marry her in an hour is his record for facility. To woo and marry half a hundred women is his record of

When he was middle-aged and attractive, dressing as he did in the height of fashion, it was his diversion to captivate a woman, young or old, to tell her that he loved her as he had never loved eration, has been very great and far in another, and to marry her in a few hours, or perchance in a few days, only

Mr. Woodruff is a student and a philosopher of love, and this is the statement he makes of the secret of his success in winning women's hearts: "Woman's weakness, not any accom-

plishment or appearance of mine is world, but simply on account of the the cause of my success in winning Women are frail things at "Take women when they get to be 40 and almost anybody can win them.

They want to be won. Under 30 it is harder to win them, but sill it can be done if a person is patient. "Tell them they are good looking, of

course; any school boy knows that is

"There is another factor which appearance, his manner, his way of talking, his way of looking-a man's federacy under the noble flag of a cotton. The reports of the bureau of eyes, you know, are what work hovoc with women if they are used right. You cannot acquire these personalities.

They are born in a man, 'Women differ some, too. For incaptivated by a mysterious, self-knowing air. First, you want to study the woman. I remember but one whom I could not understand. I can *usually read them at a glance. This one of whom I speak baffled me, though. No I didn't marry her.

"The man that married her was up to date. She wanted me to make a million oath-bound promises. and I wouldn't do that for any one. I might make a few, but not many. One has to make Another Shot in an Attempt to Make enough when he's married. I have made a study of emotions in women and of their tastes and likings, because I

found interest in the pursuit.' Woodruff pushed his numerous court ships with vigorous alacrity. It seldom took him over two days after he had met a woman for the first time to close up the marriage bargain and lead her to the altar. It was in 1889 that Woodruff | convicts were Richard Garrett, of Lanachieved his especial notoriety. One day he was descending in the elevator of an office building on Main street, Buffalo, when a woman, overcome by the movement of the car, fainted and fell against him. This was Mrs. S. A. Sample, a widow, with five children. Woodruff was gay looking and urbane in a break into the woods and escaped. speech. He captivated Mrs. Sample Guards were stationed along all the even while he held her on the way down in the elevator. He went out with her, won her completely, and married her. The entire proceeding had occupied just | dered them to halt but they ran and the an hour. He deserted her two days guard fired and instantly killed Garrett. later. Mrs. Sample is now living in

Ayer, Mass., under her old name. Mr. Weodruff married, so far as detectives have been able to learn, five them. Dawkins pretended to be dead, women in Buffalo. It is believed, how- but after the guard left to report the United States hotel advertising for taken back to the farm. He was shot young women to go on the stage. In answer to his advertisement a young negroes are still at large.-Columbia woman named Rowell called at his room and was so pleased with him that she took him to the home of her aunt. Miss Schmintzin, and introduced him to her. In two days Woodruff and Miss Schmin

tzins were married. After leaving Buffalo in 1890 or 1891 Woodruff traveled all over the country, returning to Buffalo every few months for a day's visit. He spent much of say, he has more wives than he has in Buffalo. He also has wives in Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, San Francisco. Los. Angeles, City of Mexico, Kansas

City. Boston and Philadelphia. In each of these places, judging from the letters he has in his trunk. he won numerous hearts and made some wives. He posed as a profossor of message elocution in St. Louis, and as a mining engineer in Mexico and California. In 1896 Woodruff went to Buffalo.

stayed two weeks, and married a wohad never before heard. He and she were married at Fort Eric. Woodruff deserted her a few days after the ceremony and the woman went to live with near Tamburg, this State. She lives there now. She has been subpoensed as a witness to appear against Woodruff. From her the polygamist secured \$200 at different times.

in April, 1886, Mrs. Branster; May, 1887, Alice Newberry, February, 1888, Annie Schetler. January, 1890, Miss Kent, January, 1890, Mrs. Caroline

Woodruff, January, 1898. Woodruff was trying to deny the charges which have been made against him one day last week when the prison guard announced that a lady wished to see him-a lady from New York. "I guess you may show her up", said the prisoner. "I don't know anybody from New York."

A wiry woman of 40-she said afterward her name was Mrs. Jasper--walk-

ed into the room. "Now, Charley Woodruff," she said. man who has made marriage a trade. as she fixed her eyes on the man, "I Within the last thirteen years he has hope you can remember me long married fifty women, an average of four enough to give me back my ring. I'm a year. With every one he got some not so proud of being Mrs. Woodruff money, and in this is the secret of his that I want to keep telling people wholesale ventures in matrimony. Now about it. Here is your ring. I want

"My good woman." he said. soothingly, "I don't know you. I can't re-

"I am the woman you married." "Are you sure about it?" queried Woodruff sweetly. "I never would have

FOUGHT WITH VIRGINIANS. A Carolina Company Which Served the "Old Dominion."

Col. Thomas, State historian, has received the roll of Co. B. Thirty-seventh Virginia cavalty, a South Carolina company, composed of men from the counties of Pickens, Anderson and Greenville, 10 commissioned and noncommissioned officers and 81 privates. Mr. W. A. Hammond of Williston, Fla., called attention to the fact that there was such a company. The lieutenant commanding the company most of the time, James A. Griffin of Pickens, sent in the roll. During the first 15 months of the war some of the com-pany served in the Fourth S. C. regiment, Co. H. The following were the officers of

Sandy Earle, captain; sick in hos pital the last three years of the war. M. W. Wallace, first lieutenant; captured and did not serve. Jas. A. Griffin, second lieutenant:

Co. B. Thirty-seventh Virginia caval-

the commanding officer. Benj. Milliken, third lieutenant; T. P. Looper, first sergeant; W. S. Carroll, second sergeant; W. Huntthird sergeant; R. T. Griffin, first corpo, ral; H. M. Looper, second corporal; L. cannot describe. It might be called W. Kay, third corporal, and 81 privates, en about the same rate that the production has increased, but there has South Carolinians who served the Conginia regiment.

Col. Thomas has not been informed of the circumstances in which this company passed into a Virginia regiment, but he expects soon to know the stance. a simpleness of manner might reason why. He assumes that there impress one, while another might be was good cause for the sesession. It is nowhere stated in our Confederate annals, so far as Col. Thomas knows, that a South Carolina company served in the Thirty-Seventh Virginia cavalry.

James R. Claiborne was major and Ambrose C. Dunn was lieutenant colenel of the Thirty-seventh Virginia cavalry battalion.-Register.

A CONVICT KILLED

Col. Neal, who has been at the State farm for several days, returned last night and reported the attempted escape of four convicts from the farm. One of them was killed by a guard, another was shot in the shoulder and cap tured while the other two escaped. The | and one and three-tenths miles directcaster, who had two more years to serve; Marion Dawkins, of Newberry, who had served ten of his thirty year sentence; John Williams and Ed Slater, of Mayesville, both in for life. The four men who were in the rear of the other convicts on the way to the stockade made roads, and during the night Guard Johnston who was on the Camden road saw the four men approach. He or-The second shot brought down Dawkins who fell as if dead. The other men escaped, though the guard fired at ever, that he figured in at least a dozen occurrence to Col. Neal he got up and weddings there. His greatest success left. He was found next morning in a tookplace while he was stationed at the cabin several miles from the scene and The Indiana was two miles from the with the Jaising of the flag over the through the shoulder. The other two from the Oquendo, the nearest Span-Record. Disastrous Typhoons.

Disastrous typhoons, and storms and floods have caused a fearful loss of life and property in the Orient. In the district watered by the river Feng in Japan hundreds of villages have been swept away and 2,000 people have been drowned. Another report says 250 towns are under water. Thousands of his time in St. Louis, where, the police the refugees are flocking to the cities. The Ishikari river has also overflowed, drowning over 1,000 people. Seven prefectures were destroyed. In a terrible typhoon off Formosa, happening the same time as the floods, great damage was done to shipping. At Temani eight junks were wrecked and a hundred lives lost. The junks were driven to sea and lost. The steamer Rensi treatment in New York, professor of Maru was piled up on shore. Among the ships wrecked was the American bark Comel. The ship was abandoned and the crew saved. The steamer Cowrie is partially wrecked. The man named Loretta Dart, of whom he French steamer Hoihow is wrecked on the beach near Amry. The German steamer Trinidad, formerly of the Cunard Line, was abandoned in the open Homeward bound passengers sea. her parents, who are wealthy farmers state they passed through 20 miles of abandoned wreck, chiefly Chinese junks. The loss of life must have been

Want to Follow South Carolina. are Mabel Lane, a soubrette, married mation.—Columbia Record.

TALE TERSELY TOLD.

The Positions of the Ships Engaged at Santiago.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

Seven Different Positions at Dif ferent Times Shown on Chart Submitted. The Descriptive Story.

The report of the Waingright board,

convened for the purpose of determin-

ing the positions and courses of the

ships engaged in the action at Santiago

July 3, was made public Thursday.

The report is accompanied by a chart,

showing the positions of the ships at seven different times. The first part of the report gives the time of day at which the Spanish vessels left the harbor and also when they were destroyed. The portion of the report dealing with the positions of the ships is as follows: Position 1. 9:35 a. m.-When the Maria Teresa came out of the harbor the New York was nine miles east of Morro, accompanied by the Hist and Erricson. The Brooklyn was three miles southwest of Morro, being two and two-tenths miles, from the shore of the mouth of the harbor. The Texas was eight-tenths of a mile east of the Brooklyn, the Iowa one and eighttenths miles east and south of the Brooklyn and the Oregon a half mile east of the Iowa, the Iowa being three miles directly south of Morro. The Indiana was two and two-tenths miles south-west of Morro, and the Gloucester one mile almost directly north of

the Indiana and one and four-tenths Position 2. 9:40 a.m. When the Pluton came out all the Spanish vessels had come out of the harbor and their positions were: Maria Teresa two and one-half miles southwest of Morro, the Vizcaya, Colon and Oquendo, in the order named behind the Teresa and from four-tenths to half a mile apart. The position of the American vessels were: The New York had moved up two and one-tenth miles westward. The Brooklyn had started north. swerved to the northeast and toward the mouth of the harbor and was turning east on the swing she made to the right and around to the westward course. She was eight-tenths of a mile from the Vizcaya at positions No. 2. The Texas first went east a half mile, swinging toward the harbor, then turning to the left she is at No. 2, a half mile directly north of her first position. The Iowa moved by a varying course northwest and was a mile and fourtenths from the Vizcaya, the Oregon being two-tenths of a mile behind the Iowa, the Indiana three-tenths, behind the Iowa. The Gloucester's first start was half a mile directly away from the

bring one and seven-tenths miles from the nearest, the Oquendo. Position 3, 10:15 a.m.-Maria Teresa turned to run ashore. She was five and one-half miles from Morre. The Vizcaya was two and three-tenths miles westward from the Teresa, the Oquendo one and two-tenths miles and the Colon one and four-tenths miles in

harbor, but swinging to the right had

advanced toward the Spanish ships,

advance of the Teresa. The American vessels were as follows: The New York had come within three miles of Morro, being southeast of that point. The Brooklyn had made the swing to the westward cross ing her track and was two and a half miles south and west of the Teresa, ly south of the Colon, one and onetenth miles and a little behind the Vizcaya, one and three-tenths miles and a little in advance of the Oquendo. The Texas was one and two-tenths miles from the Teresa, a little behind her, and one and four-tenths miles from and behind the next Spanish ship, the Oquendo. The Iowa was one and one-tenths miles from the Teresa and a little closer in, but not quite as far west as the Texas. The Oregon had pulled up and passed the Texas and Iowa being a little further in shore than the Texas and little farther out than the Iowa. She was in advance were present at the proceedings. Conof the Teresa, being on one and seventenths miles from that vessel, sixtenths of a mile from and diretly in King hoisted the Stars and Stripes on of a mile from the Colon and one and the various public buildings were hoistwo-tenths miles behind the Vizcaya. Texas and two and six-tenths miles ish vessel. The Gloucester had moved up six-tenths of a mile and was just a mile directly south of Morro.

Position No. 4, 10:20 a. m.—Oquendo turned to run ashore. Only 5 minutes elapsed from position No. 3. All vessels had been running westward without material changes in their positions. The Colon had run one and three-tenth miles, the Vizcaya about a tenth of a mile less and swerved to the left, bringing her to within one and onewas the same distance, but almost difive miles east of the Oquendo.

ror and but little further from the Plu- attaching to their neglect.' ton. The New York had run two and

one and one-half miles from the Vizcaya and about the same distance from the Colon. The Texas was one and two-tenth miles astern of the Oregon. two and four-tenth miles from the Oregon. The Indiana was one and one half miles astern of the Texas.

Position No. 6, 11:15 a. m.-Vizcaya turned to run ashore. In the 35 minates the Vizcaya had sailed about seven miles and was off the mouth of the Aserradero river. The Colon had run five and one-half miles farther and was more than that distance in advance of any of the American vessels. The Brooklyn was one and three-tenth miles distant from the Vizcaya and slightly behind her. The Oregon was one and ore-half miles from the Vizcaya, but nearer the shore and somewhat more astern of the enemy. The Texas was two and seven-tenth miles from the Vizcaya and directly astern of the Vizcaya. The New York was five miles behind the Iowa. The Eriesson had kept along with the New York all the time and was at this position one-half

mile in advance of her. The Indiana was nearly four miles behind the Iowa. Position No. 7, 1:15 p. m.—The Colon surrendered. In two hours and ten minutes from the last position given the vessels had coursed westward a great distance. The Colon had run twenty-six and one-half railes and was off the Tarquino river. The Brooklyn was the nearest American vessel. She bad sailed twenty-eight and one-half miles and was three and four-tenth miles from the Colon. The Oregon was four and one-half miles from the Colon, and more inshore than the Brooklyn. The Texas was three and four-tenth miles behind the Oregon. The New York was nine and one-half miles from the Colon. None of the other vessels had come up, save the Vixen, which was abreast of the New York. This little vessel in the beginning of the fight steamed out to sea and sailed westward on a course about two and one-quarter miles from that of

the nearest Spanish ships. The Iowa, Indiana and Ericsson did not go farther west than where the Vizcaya ran ashore. The Gloucester stopped by the Maria Teresa and Oquendo, as also did the Hist. The latter vessel was not able to keep pace with the New York and Ericsson, the vessels she was with at the beginning of the battle.

FLOATS OVER SAN JUAN.

The Stars and Stripes Proudly Wave Over the City.

At noon on Wednesday the American was raised over San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, and that island by the act passed from Spanish possession into American hands. The ceremony no desire to dictate, but I firmly bewas quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind. The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed that morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan and there were many people on the streets. Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry and regiment band, with troop H. of the Sixth United States cavalry was then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace. At 11.40 a. m., Gen. Brooke, Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with town'speople, who stood waiting in dead silence. At last the city clock struck the hour of 12 and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments. At the sound of the first gun from Fort in fifty are devoted to cotton-one in Morro, Maj. Dean and Lieut. Castle, of five. Gen. Brook's staff, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

All heads were bared and the crowd cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the horbor, fired 21 guns each. Senor Munoz Rivera, who was president of the recent autonomist council of fecretaries, and other officials of the late incular government gratulations and han ishaking among the American officers tollowed, Ensign ted by military officers. Simultaneous captain-general's palace many others were hoisted in many other parts of the city. The work of the Tnited States commission is now over and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next. The labors of both parties have terminated with honor to all concerned. The American commisand in the most thorough and effective attorney concluded; "My fee is \$25,

Physicians Must Register. The following, which relates to a tenth miles of the Brooklyn. The Iowa | matter of very great importance to physicians, has been issued over the signarectly astern and the Oregon was one ture of Dr. L. C. Stephens, of Blackand three-tenth miles from the Viz- ville, the chairman of the state board caya, but farther out to sea. The Iowa of medical examiners: "It has been re- oning contracted several months ago was eight-tenths of a mile from the ported by the clerks of court for some when he attempted to put a cub lion Oquendo, the Oregon nine-tenths of a of the counties that all of the physi- ander the spell of his power. The cub mile from the same vessel and both cians practicing medicine and surgery rebelled and bit Brown' hand. He was somewhat in advance of the doomed in their communities have not register- confined in a hospital for some time Spanish ship. The Indiana had ad- ed, in accordance with the law now in and had been discharged as eured but vanced eight-tenths of a mile and was force; nor can they until they have the other day a slight scratch brought two and six-tenth miles away from the been duly examined and licensed by a recurrence of the trouble which ended Oquendo, the nearest Spanish ship. the state medical board. All such who in his death. The New York had advanced nearly a have failed to register by reason of mile, but was not yet abreast of Morro. their neglect to come before the board, The Gloucester had run over two miles or have come into the State since the and was now well west of Morro, but last regular meeting of the same, are urgently requested to apply for tempo- erecting a building in Atlanta, was Position No. 5, 10:30 a. m.-Furor rary license to the secretary, Dr. S. C. blew up and Pluton turned to run Baker, Sumter, S. C., or the underashore. This is ten minutes later than signed, when they will be expected to eral months ago, helped to build the position No. 4. The Gloucester had appear before the board at its regular gallows on which he will be put to run a little more than two miles and meeting in Columbia, fourth Tuesday death. was four-tenths of a mile from the Fu- in April next, or suffer the penalties

Where He Was Hurt.

young lawver in the spoke to him. but Woodruff did not an- concerning the dispensary law. He tenth miles south and a little west of country, whose office was on the second sical condition, they have had the plished on Saturday last, the distant as one of his wives. Mrs. Scott met trol of the liquor traffic through the dis- nine-tenth miles and the Vizcaya two bled on the stairs and fell to the bot- from one of the embassies. It is officially announced that the him a second time he did not design to pensary law is to be submitted to the and seven-tenth miles. The Brooklyn tom. The young lawyer, hearing the sailed two and one-half miles and was his feet-"but my legs are."

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Failing in Attempt to Rob He Com-

An unknown man has committed suicide at the public library at Omaha under mysterious circumstances. Everything points to the fact that he had secreted himself in the building the night before with the intention of robbing the priceless collection of coins in the Byron Reed donation. When detection and capture confronted him he cooly placed a revolver to his temple and fired a bullet into his brain. When the watchman rushed upon the scene the man was dead.

The bedy appears to be that of a man of culture. There is nothing by which it might be identified. He was evidently a Russian and some slight marks on the clothes would seem to indicate that he was a nobleman.

The police believe the man a visitor at the exposition who possessed technical knowledge and was perhaps a col-lector of rare coins himself. Recognizing the value of the treasure, separated from him only by a glass case, he determined to seize it. Early this morning the watchman noticed the burglar alarms leading to the Reed collection ringing violently. An investigation followed and then the suicide's weapon exploded and the man fell dead.

The door leading to the Reed collection had been tampered with. This is the fourth time burglars have attempted to rob this collection. The thousands of gold coins of all nations included represent a large fortune. The coroner is investigating the case. The suicide was a fine looking man. He was not seen around the building previously and the police can learn nothing concerning him. He was probably 45 years old.

The name of John Schmidt was found written on the margin of a small map of Europe found in one of his pockets. The map was torn from a Russian geography. A pair of glasses, the case of which bore the label "Riga, Russia," was also found. On the corner of a pocket handkerchief in red silk were the letters "J. K. R." The dead man, from the cut of his clothing, had not not been in this country long.

One Acre in Five.

The Augusta Chronicle says the Hon. Pope Brewn is one of the successful farmers of Georgia. Having made this statement, it is hardly necessary to add that he is not an all-cotton planter. Mr. Brown has long since learned that the road to prosperity lies through fields of diversified crops, and the successful farmer must produce at home the food crops upon which he and his animals can live. He is thus quoted: "I have lieve that if I could enforce the planting of crops in the south on the following plan for five years' time the farmers of this section would be independent. I would cultivate fifty acres to a mule. This I would divide as follows: Seventeen acres in corn, with old Red Ripper peas in the drill, and ground peas in the middle of the rows, seventeen acres in wheat, rye and oats, three acres in ground peas solid, one acre in cane, one acre in melons and truck, one acre in potatoes and ten acres in cotton. After the oats and other grain that land could be planted in corn and peas, used as pasture or to make hay as desired." We agree with the Chronicle that the thing that surpasses ordinary mortals is that the cotton farmer seems so hopelessly joined to his idol. Even if he resents the good advice which has been given him year in and year out in the newspapers, along this line, it does seem that he would heed the counsel of a practical farmer whose own success entitles his words to consideration. In Colonel Brown's schedule only ten acres

The latest compilation of the mortality statistics of the war, made by the adjutant general's office, shows the following figures: In Puerto Rico: Killed Officers, 0; men, 3. Wounded-Officers, 4; men, 36. At Manila: Killed -Officers, 0; men, 15. Wounded-Officers, 10; men, 88. In Cuba: Killed -Officers, 23; men, 237. Wounded-Officers, 99; men, 1,332. Deaths from various causes: From wounds received -Officers, 9; men, 82. From accidents -Officers, 0; men 30. From disease, the lin of the Oquendo, seven-tenths the Intendencia, but all othe. flags on etc.—Officers, 75; men, 2,150. The number of deaths from all causes in the army whose maximum was 265,000 reached a total of 2,624.

> The Early Bird. Greedy pension attorneys are already 'working" the survivors of the Cuban campaign. A Washington attorney has written to a Michigan volunteer requsting him to send on the names of all the soldiers in his regiment who might like sioners worked without the least delay to make application for a pension. The and I will give you 20 per cent. in every case in which I collect. I mean business. Remember, the early bird catches the worm."

Failed to Charm Him.

J. Franklin Brown, a hypnotist, of San Francisco, is dead from blood pois-

Robert Lewis, who killed J. F. Haynes, foreman of a gang of men sentenced to hang November 10. Lewis, being a workman at the new jail sev-

Examined Him.

The powers have not only set foot on the domain of China, but they have lit-A witty old judge who had spent an erally laid hands on the emperor him-To satisfy themselves of his phy-

Know a Good Thing.

"GOLD DEMOCRATS."

Most of the Leaders are Now Loyal Republicans.

GONE WHERE THEY BELONG.

The Columbia State Propounds Some Pertinent Questions to the South Carolina gold Democrats.

When in 1896 The State gave to Palmer. Bynum. Cockran and the other leaders of the so-called "Gold-Democracy" the designation of "Assistant Republicans" there was a good deal of indignant comment by newspapers in this State which professed the same creed. That the Indianapolis ticket was run for the purpose of drawing away votes from Bryan and thus aiding in the election of McKinley they refused to admit. They insisted strenuously that it had been proposed on its own merits and that the organization behind it would endure after the election. would maintain its individuality and would eventually attract the bulk of the Democratie voters, weary of the

'silver heresy." Well, two years have passed, and we find not one candidate of the "National Democratic" party in the field for comgress anywhere in this Union. We find the skeleton organization formed at Indianapolis reduced to bone dust. We find the men who voted for Palmer and Buckner double-quicking to the shelter of the Democratic camp or the Republican camp. We find Bynum and Cock-ran and others of the leaders making speeches for hire in behalf of the Republican candidates for congress. And finally we find the "Gold Democratic" candidate for president of the United States accepting an invitation to preside over a Republican meeting at Decatur, Ill., next week, at which meeting Bynum, "chairman of the National Democratic executive committee," is to deliver the star address. In his

letter ex-Senator Palmer says: I will not support any candidate who favors the coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1 with enforced legal tender quality. I adhere to the Indianapolis platform. I am a Cleveland Democrat and I believe that if the party had adhered to the policy of the Wilson bill and sound money, it would have succeeded in the presidential election of 1896, and would have controlled the government now. Its folly was to con mit itself to the Chicago platform in 1896, in opposition to sounder opinions. It was dominated by mere resentments and was unconsciously dishonest, as it proposed to revolutionize and Mexicanize the standard values of the United States. I beg you to be assured that no sound money Democrat can, under the circumstances, in my judgment, vote for any representative man who is not in favor of sound, honest money. I will vote for Isaac R. Mills, the Repubican candidate for congress in the Seventeenth Illinois district on the issue of sound money, as we have no candidate of our own.

What say the Palmer and Buckner voters of South Carolina to this? What say the newspapers that tolled them on to that error and guaranteed the Democracy of the men who are now openly in the Republican camp? Are not Palmer and Bynum and Cockran unmistakably at last "Assistant Republicans?" Did they not after all deserve the title? What do these papers think of Mr. Palmer's statement that he, a "Cleveland Democrat," is going to vote the Republican ticket? What do they think of his opinion that "no sound money Democrat can under the circumstances vote for any representative man who is not in favor of sound, honest money?" Do they enderse what he says? If not, why? And if not, what has become of the "principles they professed in 1896? And the 824 South Carolinians who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896-did they participate in the Democratic primaries this year? If so, did they vote for gold candidates only? And, if not, if they voted for silver candidates for congress, what has become of their Indianapolis creed? Have they given it up? hope so .- State.

Pretty Costly Old Iron.

Owing to an announcement in the Havanna newspapers of a sale of some articles and materials by the Spanish ordnance department Wednesday, the United States evacuation commissioners sent Capt. Griscom and Capt. Brook to attend the sale and take notes of the articles auctioned. They found included in the sale several mortars and other guns. The commissioners prompty sent a protest to the Spanish evacuation commissioners, who replied that the articles referred to were useless for service and were only sold as old metal. The commissioners instructed Capt. Brooks to make a thorough inventory in order to know the exact number and nature of the articles in case a sale should be effected despite the protest. Regardless of the American objection he sale came off at the arsenal, the ordnance being knocked down to J. B. Hamel, a Habana merchant whose bid was \$90,000.

Severe Storm in Texas. The wind and electrical storm which

wept over Texas Wednesday night was very severe in South Texas. Damage to cotton is enormous. At Deer park, 20 miles from Houston, the residence of C. E. Adams was demolished. At Pasadena the residence of John Stevens was wrecked and the six occupants were injured. At Missouri City a number of freight cars were blown from the siding out on the main track. The California express, running 40 miles an hour, dashed into the cars at full speed. George Johnston of San Antonio, the engineer, was killed. None of the passengers were badly hurt.

A Wonderful Feat.

The remarkable feat of telepho from Boston to Kansas City was according swer. He evidently did not knew her states that the question of State con- Morro. The Colon had run two and story, on taking his departure, stum- Son of Heaven examined by a physician (1.560 miles) being the longest ever covered by a single telephone circuit The officials at each end of the line suc ceeded in making themselves distinctly Company, at Boston.